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Extension Service REVIEW



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Home-Town Motion Pictures Make Good

JAMES W. BURKE, Extension Editor, Massachusetts

■ When extension specialists head out of Massachusetts State College this year, the chances are that they'll be carrying a few rolls of film as well as the traditional chart and pointer. They have found out in the last year or two that locally produced motion pictures give a real boost to extension programs. In 1938 they made seven new pictures; in 1937 three. Attendance during the past year exceeded the 12,000 mark.

James W. Dayton, assistant county agent leader, offers the following explanation of this widespread popularity of the silver screen: "Motion pictures get people out to meetings. They add action to the extension program and help to put the teaching across. They show actual techniques of farm operations, such as pruning or spraying. They hold summer activities over for winter months when farmers have more time to attend meetings. They pack a whole growing season into 45 or 50 minutes.

"The motion picture can take the audience over the whole State on a glorified field trip, impossible to accomplish in the flesh. It can pick out the good features of many different farms or markets or homes and show them all at once. It adds humor and human interest."

Recent films produced in Massachusetts include: Eggs on Parade, Bay State Duckling, Give the Fresh Egg a Break, Applied Poultry Breeding, Turkeys Have Come Back, Harvesting Apples, Spraying the Apple Orchard, Tip-Top Tomatoes, Produce Goes to Market, and The Family Spruces Up (a consumer film on care of clothing).

Where practicable, the films are planned to interest consumers as well as producers. For example, the turkey film starts with the Pilgrim Fathers of the old Plymouth colony as they learn about turkeys from the friendly Indians. It shows the abundance of the wild turkey at that time and traces its decline with the encroachments of civilization until the last survivor is shot in 1854.

Rented costumes were used, and the action was directed by a drama specialist. The picture then shows the comeback of the turkey as a cash crop for the farmer and pictures present-day methods of producing them. Most of the film is in color, with autumn scenes reminiscent of James Whitcomb Riley's "When the frost is on the punkin . . ." How to prepare turkey for the table, with a host of mouth-watering action shots, brings the

show to an end. It goes over big with consumer groups, especially when a grower donates a turkey to be carved and distributed at the meeting.

Filming is done by Rollin Hayes Barrett, professor of farm management at Massachusetts State College. At present Professor Barrett is carrying a full schedule of teaching, but it is hoped that in the future he may be able to give more time to the production of films. He makes the films at an average cost of \$100 for 1,000 feet, titled and ready to show. This is exclusive of travel costs, which vary too much to give a fair average. Film itself costs \$6 a hundred feet, \$7.50 for color. Loss in trimming averages about 5 percent. There is practically no loss on bad exposures.

The time spent on a film depends mainly on the subject. The tomato film took odd bits of time all through the growing season. The duck film was made in 2½ days.

Professor Barrett uses good equipment. His camera with F 1.5 lens, together with tripod and editing equipment, cost \$468; his light meter, \$15. Good projectors for 16 mm. film cost \$150 to \$200; screens, \$35.

He makes the following recommendations for producing and using motion pictures: "Don't use motion pictures for still-life shots that could better be shown with slides. Although the motion picture is perhaps the most important visual aid, it is by no means a substitute for the others and should be used hand in hand with them for effective teaching. Do your planning before exposing the film; this saves both time and money. Have someone other than the photographer direct the action; running the camera is a full-time job. Don't try to show too much in one film; shorts are easier to make and usually result in better programs because there is more time for discussion.

"Have enough titles for clarity, but don't title the film to death. Have the person showing the film preview it so he can call attention to scenes having special local interest or timeliness. Use color, especially for depicting plant diseases or insect injury; some things just won't show in black and white. Incidentally, a process has now been developed for making color copies of color films."

Mrs. Esther Cooley Page, clothing specialist, has developed a nice stunt to gain audience participation for her film, The Family Spruces Up. This three-reeler shows laundering and pressing, closet arrangement, and sewing



equipment. Whenever the film goes out it is accompanied by a discussion outline for the chairman of the meeting and questionnaires for the audience. Before the picture and between reels, the chairman brings out important points to be watched for and the members of the audience fill out their questionnaires. At the end of the meeting, free extension bulletins are distributed, which offer detailed information on the subjects shown in the film.

When a film has made the rounds, it can still be used in the college classroom, and in vocational high schools, where new audiences are recruited each year. One Massachusetts motion picture, taken in 1932, has been shown in several States; copies were made for agricultural groups in Denmark and France, and the original copy is still in use in its home State.

Most of the specialists enjoy the work of making a motion picture. Actors are easy to get, and commercial groups gladly lend all possible assistance. People in the audience often recognize the actors or the locale, which adds to the interest and helps to put the subject matter over.

The motion picture is no panacea, the specialists say, but it packs a lot of action and gets a big welcome from the audience.

4-H House

Forty-three University of Georgia coeds at the 4-H club home in Athens are making practical use of the 4-H experience that they received back in their farm homes to help them get an education. The average cost of room and board in this 4-H home is \$10.37 a month because the girls live there cooperatively.

The Local Touch

Adds Radio Listeners

W. A. PRICE, County Extension Agent, Alamosa County, Colo.

■ Farm folks of the San Luis Valley of Colorado have learned that the Extension Service broadcast can be heard every Saturday morning during the winter months from 11:15 to 11:45 o'clock. On these days most of the farm radios are tuned to this broadcast.

We have discovered that a radio program to be of interest to our rural people must contain a lot of emphasis on local people, local happenings, and local problems, and must use as much local talent as possible. In other words, we must have a local touch. Our people are interested in their neighbors and like to hear their names mentioned and hear them perform over the radio. We try to make our radio programs into an aerial cake with timely information as its body and local talent as its frosting. Everyone would rather have frosting on his cake.

The broadcast starts with the theme song, Home on the Range. As soon as the tune dies down, someone from the county office takes over the "mike" as master of ceremonies. Then there generally follows a period of about 5 to 10 minutes of announcements or local farm news. About 20 minutes of music is mixed throughout the program.

Not more than 15 minutes is allowed for a discussion of topics of educational value to farmers. Farmers, as well as the rest of us, will seldom listen to a program of discussion for any longer period of time. Often special speakers are obtained for the broadcasts. These speakers may consist of specialists from the State Agricultural College, farm bureau leaders, and committeemen.

This program is sponsored by the Extension Service of Alamosa County, under the direction of Ebba Stephens, home demonstration agent, and myself, with the assistance of various farm groups. It has been broadcast during the winter months for 3 years. No programs are broadcast during the summer and fall months because the farmers are too busy in the fields to listen or to take part in the programs.

We wondered just how many farmers were listening to the programs, so we broadcast a request for cards commenting on the programs. Very little response was received from this request. Then a plan was used of making remarks about some farmers' local achievements in agriculture or some farm woman winning a canning contest. Other

mention of local news was made. No response by letter was received about this type of program either, but farmers soon began remarking to us:

"I was surely surprised to hear about what Mr. Jones is doing. What do you think of this method?"

"I enjoyed hearing my name mentioned over the radio."

"I listen to all the broadcasts because I want to find out if the people from my district are as good speakers or musicians as those from other districts."

Now we know that farm people are listening.

For several months we conducted a fiddlers' contest, and one or two farmers played on each program. These men were from different districts, and the winner was selected each day. A final was held, and the winner was awarded a loving cup. It was surprising to notice how each community backed its entry.

Again we knew that the farmers were listening.

Some of the rules that we feel are valuable in attempting to make broadcasts that will appeal to rural people are: (1) speaking parts should be short; (2) mix up the speaking and music; (3) use local talent as much as possible; (4) use local touches of news and achievements; (5) use humor at times but cautiously; (6) pretend that you are talking to someone in the room; (7) keep the program alive and moving; (8) keep discussions limited to timely subjects; (9) use outside help when it can contribute something worth while; and (10) always make preparation.

Getting Together

Some 50 persons, including local business leaders and farm men and women met with the county extension agents at the Big Thompson schoolhouse in Larimer County, Colo., to plan their community program. County Agent D. L. McMillen presided and explained the purpose of the meeting. The manager of the Loveland Chamber of Commerce pledged the heartiest support of the merchants and stressed the need for the community to increase its income so as to be self-supporting. A bank official, who attended to learn more about community planning, stressed the need for cooperation. Major community problems discussed included: Less mechanical expense in farming, high-school education at less expense, water supply and electricity in the homes, more cooperation in marketing, and greater stability of adequate income.

In order to have background information concerning the homes of the community, questionnaires had been taken or mailed to the homemakers who responded splendidly. These same questionnaires have been sent to 10 communities scheduled for similar meetings.

Agent Price interviews a farmer.



Planning Public Programs for Agriculture

HOWARD R. TOLLEY, Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Discussion of the planning function in carrying out the Department objectives which Secretary Wallace presented in the February Review. Next month Administrator W. W. Alexander will write of the part to be played by the Farm Security Administration.

■ In the first of this series of articles, Secretary Wallace gave me a text when he said that the fulfillment of the Mount Weather agreement "will provide the machinery for planning public farm programs in a democratic way" and that it "provides a way for farmers and specialists to pool their information, synthesize it, and come to common agreement on programs of action."

That, of course, is not the whole job of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. As the Secretary also said, the very need for public action programs and for democratic planning of those programs emphasizes the corresponding need for continuing and strengthening our older programs of education and research. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics will bend every effort to meet its responsibilities in those older programs.

New Function of Planning

In addition, however, the Bureau now has a great new function—planning—that carries with it a tremendous new responsibility. In meeting that responsibility, we shall need the assistance of all of the agencies of the Department and, particularly, shall we require the cooperation of the Extension Service.

To return to the Mount Weather agreement: That document, signed by joint committees of the Department and the land-grant colleges, said that efforts of the colleges "to help farm people build comprehensive programs for rural improvement should be intensified" and set forth in detail "a cooperative plan for building land-use programs and policies and having such programs apply to varying local conditions."

In doing the planning part of our job, we in the Bureau are centering our efforts on putting into effect the Department's share of the Mount Weather agreement. The most important thing to do right now in putting it

into effect is to try to see that unity of planning and action is achieved. In other words, we must try to bring to the farm a single agricultural program. We cannot hope to do such a job overnight. Present conditions are the accumulation of many decades. To achieve readjustments must require a good many years.

Nevertheless, we are making a start this year. The best way we have found to make this start is through the selection of a single county in each State in which to aim at an intensive program of work this year. In these selected counties, every action agency of the Department will fit its program, so far as it legally is able, into a single plan drawn by the farmers of that county working with technical advisers.

This approach to the planning function has several merits. In the first place, it is not possible to attempt such a program in all agricultural counties in the United States this year. As we must make a start, this plan appears soundest from a practical standpoint. Then there is the need for working within counties representing farming areas of varied types, so that such advances as are achieved may be applicable to a much wider area. A third reason for such a procedure is that it will enable our technical help to farmers to be more effective than would otherwise be the case. For another reason, when there are alternative courses that may be taken, it will be only after each has been tried that it will be possible to decide which is better. By working in selected counties, we believe much can be done toward deciding such questions.

Planning in Every Community

It would be far from correct to suppose, however, that the Bureau will confine its planning work simply to selected counties. The exact opposite is true. We hope to help to spread county planning into every community in every agricultural county in the country just as rapidly as we can. Selection of a county for intensive work by no means indicates that it is to have a preferred status of any kind. It may be chosen for a number of reasons, simply for its value as a demonstrational center or for some similar reason. We look forward to active work throughout the country based on Work Outline No. 1, the Extension Service's chart of the year's county planning project.

Another way in which we hope to implement the Mount Weather agreement is by expanding the functions of the State land-use planning specialist so that he may be of more help to the colleges and the Extension Service

in all instances where their work touches that of the Bureau. We feel that the Bureau is exceedingly fortunate in being able to rely in nearly every State upon a land-grant college, a State extension service, and a Bureau representative who have been working together for years.

Another point emphasized in the Mount Weather agreement was that for clarifying the relationships of the Department to the land-grant colleges, and it set forth in general terms a statement of Federal-State relations in the light of new conditions. Hence, in the carrying out of its part of the Mount Weather agreement, the Bureau finds it desirable also to implement the agreement in this respect. Again, we feel that it is fortunate that a time-tested means of doing so is already at hand.

Memoranda of Understanding

This means is the memorandum of understanding, and, under it, the cooperative agreements for putting such a memorandum into operation. In 1914, the same year in which the Extension Service was set up after enactment of the Smith-Lever Act, the colleges and the Department signed the first of these memoranda of understanding. Many have been signed since then. They provide a traditional and useful framework for us in going forward together to the new duties that county and national planning impose. So we are discussing with the colleges a memorandum of understanding and the accompanying cooperative agreements which we hope will afford us a continuing basis for joint action on behalf of the farmers.

Such a memorandum of understanding, of course, relates only to the collaboration between the States and the Department. In addition, there are numerous phases of the planning job that involve two or more of the agencies of the Department. To harmonize all programs in the farmers' interests, a formal means of cooperation on the part of these agencies likewise is required. Hence, we are preparing a similar document to be signed by the cooperating agencies within the Department. This will move us farther toward our goal of bringing the Department's program down to the individual farm as a single program.

If there is no royal road to romance, it may be said with equal truth that there is no royal road to reality of achievement in agricultural readjustment. I do not believe any of us minimizes the hard work that lies ahead. But the tasks that face us are the tasks of putting our democracy to use. That is worth whatever it may cost.

4-H Forage Seed Club

PHILIP BLOOM, Assistant County Agent, Okanogan County, Wash.

■ The first 4-H forage seed club in the State of Washington has six members who are learning first-hand the essentials of conservation. The leader, H. L. Martin, is a member of the Okanogan County Agricultural Conservation Committee and knows the need for soil-conserving practices as recommended on the A. A. A. farm and range program. He is also interested in the production of seed in the home locality in order that importations of seed from other communities or States will not be necessary. His interest in 4-H club work was aroused last fall when he attended the county fair at Oroville and saw the 4-H club members grooming their livestock, preparing garden products, and exhibiting their foods and clothing. He resolved that his community should have more club work, and, as forage was one of his greatest interests, he began stimulating interest among the boys and their parents in the production of seed for commercial use.

Each of the six boys in the club has seeded 1 acre of crested wheatgrass, mountain brome, or Alpha I sweetclover on land which he has leased for a period of 3 years from his parents or neighbors. In addition

to the 1-acre planting, each member has a small experimental plot of six varieties recommended for his locality by the Extension Service.

As a group project, the club has a varietal test plot of 59 varieties of grasses and legumes which were seeded April 21. Seeding was done by the club members under the supervision of Leonard Hegnauer, extension agronomist, and the assistant county agent. At the conclusion of the seeding, Mr. Hegnauer described the purpose of a varietal test plot and what it should accomplish for the community.

The club members visited the soil-erosion nursery at Pullman in June and learned how the nursery and its subordinate experimental farms in different localities are operated, and how the nursery is connected with the program of the Soil Conservation Service. They learned the different strains and varieties of the most outstanding legumes and grasses. At the same time, they visited the State College cereal plots, the livestock and dairy barns, the poultry experimental farm, and the soil-erosion farm.

the work in that State. When Thomas P. Cooper, under whom Mr. Baker was working, became director in North Dakota, Mr. Baker was placed in charge of Minnesota demonstration farms.

He went to North Dakota in 1921 as extension animal husbandman, continuing in that position until he was appointed acting extension director, except for 2 years when he was assistant chairman and later acting chairman of the animal husbandry division of the North Dakota Agricultural College.

Mr. Baker was a member of the National Breeders' Association, the American Society of Animal Production; Alpha Zeta, honorary agricultural fraternity; Epsilon Sigma Phi, national extension fraternity, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Maps Bring Home Facts

In Indiana, last winter and spring, meetings of farmers representing each township were held in the county seat of each county. These township representatives, often committeemen working on the Triple-A program, or members of the county planning groups, listed on an outline map of the county the good land, the poorer soil types, and land unsuited for farming purposes, and in this manner accounted for the whole county area. These meetings were conducted by the county agricultural agent and representatives from the Extension Service at Purdue University and the land-use-planning section of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The maps actually were drawn off by the farmers themselves. Most maps have been posted for correction, and minor changes have been made in a few.

Today, almost a year after this work was started, these maps have found a real place in Hoosier agriculture, with many counties using them as a basis for planning long-time extension programs. The maps are also being carried to community meetings by county agents to refine boundaries and to clarify the land-use situation. Here is what Fred Hoover, county agricultural agent in Owen County, says about his use of the map:

"Last spring we set up a county planning commission. This group concurred with the soil use outlined on the map and was in favor of this land being included in the government purchase area. However, they felt that such a project should not be undertaken until basic figures on land valuation, productivity, tax delinquency, school-fund mortgages, and losses and old-age, child-welfare, and direct-relief occupancy were worked out. After this information is prepared it is to be presented to the public. The farm people must then be given time to consider it carefully. It is felt that after the taxpayers become acquainted with the actual situation as it affects taxes they will present ideas as to what should be done. We are preparing a land-valuation map showing each farm in the county."

North Dakota Director Dies



■ George J. Baker, acting director of the North Dakota Agricultural College Extension service, and, prior to his appointment to that position in August 1937, extension

livestock specialist for 16 years, died January 15 from heart disease, following an acute heart attack on January 6. Mr. Baker was 58 years old.

Mr. Baker's particular interest was in the field of livestock breeding, and he was the author of numerous bulletins and articles on that subject.

Born in 1880, at Alma Center, Wis., on a general livestock farm, Mr. Baker attended country school and was graduated from the Alma Center High School, then a 3-year institution. He completed his high school work at Black River Falls, Wis., and then attended the Stevens Point Teacher's College. He received his bachelor of science degree in agriculture from the University of Minnesota in 1909 and his master's degree there the following year.

After graduation he continued at Minnesota, first as assistant superintendent of Minnesota demonstration farms. He was offered the first county agent position in Minnesota, a position which he declined in order to act as district supervisor of county agent work.

Later, Mr. Baker was acting county agent leader in Minnesota during the beginning of

Oregon Develops Vital Extension Program

WM. L. TEUTSCH, Assistant County Agent Leader, Oregon

■ Program making is an old story in extension work. What I present here, therefore, is not new; it represents only a new approach, a new technique, in an effort toward doing better the task of developing county and State extension programs which meet the major agricultural problems as recognized by agricultural leaders in the various counties and in the State as a whole. Always it has been the conception in Oregon that our extension program must be close to the "grass roots", dealing with problems known and accepted by thinking people on the land, whose conclusions have been drawn after an analysis of the facts.

Economic Outlook Conferences

Our latest activity in program planning consists of holding economic outlook conferences in each of the 36 counties in the State. We began organizing for these conferences in October 1937; and the last conference, with one exception, was concluded by the end of March, a 6-month task which required practically the full time of the central extension staff and part time of a few members of the college or experiment station staff and county extension agents. I know of no undertaking that has brought better returns.

In each county we have a long-time program charting the course for agricultural development, worked out after careful study and analysis by the people themselves. We have an appraisal of just how the various Federal programs relating to agriculture may affect the county and how these programs may be used to accomplish the things that need to be done. We have a land-use program for each county, supported by a land-use map, a cropping program, a livestock program, and a program for improving the farm home and rural life, all representing the best judgment of people on farms. Although these conferences were definitely organized to provide opportunity for farm people to plan their agricultural future, these conclusions, which fall within the field of the Extension Service as authorized in the statutes creating it, provide a means by which the Extension Service can

reappraise its program and projects to see that they fit the agricultural needs of the county and of the State.

Five Thousand Participate

In arriving at the final committee conclusions and recommendations, 40 to 60 representative farm men and women interested in and familiar with the agricultural problems attended three to five meetings over a 5-month period. More than 1,400 rural leaders played an intensive part in program planning. The conclusions and recommendations of these committees, drawn up in the form of reports, were then presented for discussion, amendment, and adoption at 1-day county economic outlook conferences. Attendance at these county conferences, depending on farm population, ranged from about 100 to more than 400 persons. Thus in Oregon more than 5,000 farm people were given an opportunity to participate in the development of a long-time agricultural program.

In general, the Extension Service assumed responsibility for organizing the conferences, developed an outline of procedure for each committee, and supplied factual data and assisted with the analysis of these data relating to the problems under consideration. The conclusions and recommendations were made by the farm people themselves.

To determine whether or not a conference should be held in a county, from 12 to 15 farm leaders—men and women—distributed as to communities and interests, were invited by the county extension agents to attend the organization meeting. A representative of the central extension staff explained the purposes and plan of the conference. This was followed by a round-table discussion, after which a vote was taken as to whether or not the conference should be held.

Although there were occasional dissenters to the plan, the decision was favorable in every county. A permanent conference chairman and secretary were chosen, committee chairmen and personnel named, and the date of

the first committee meeting agreed upon. Four committees were appointed, varying in size according to the county and the problems to be considered by the committee, with membership ranging from 8 to 20. There were committees on land use, crops, livestock, and farm home and rural life. Of these there was no committee more important or that created greater interest than the committee on the farm home.

Next was the first meeting of the committees; the land-use committee, for example, consisted of 12 to 15 members, including 5 who were members of the program-planning committee of 1936, a businessman, timberman, and a county official. The remainder were substantial farmers who had not formerly participated in such conferences. Because of their interest in the land-use problem, vocational agricultural teachers and representatives of such public agencies as the Forest Service, Farm Security Administration, and the Soil Conservation Service were invited to attend the committee meetings. The county agent opened the meeting by explaining what transpired at the conference organization meeting, how the committee chairman and membership had been selected and why, and then introduced the land-use specialist from the college who reviewed the general scope of the conference, results of past program planning, and outlined the principal land-use problems in the county.

Program of Work

A program of work for the committee was then agreed upon. In the main, these programs consisted of, first, a review of reports and recommendations of past economic conferences and program-planning committees and the long-time agricultural outlook situation; and second, the preparation of a long-time land-use map showing in various colors the recommended use of all land in the county as agreed upon by the committee. The Extension Service made available to the committee all factual data relating to land use, a map, and a uniform classification schedule which was used throughout the State. Thus the first meeting, which was the only one attended by a specialist, was devoted to outlining the work of the committee, distributing factual data and aids for the committee, with a small start on its work. Subsequent meetings attended by committeemen and county extension agents only were necessary to complete the land-use maps and to develop committee reports and recommendations. In similar fashion, committees on crops, livestock, and farm home and rural life functioned.

These reports, which carried studied recommendations and which in the aggregate constituted a long-time program for the farm and farm home, were then presented for discussion by the chairman of each committee at the 1-day county conferences to which all persons were invited. Discussion of the reports, some of which was planned in advance, in-

creased the interest, stimulated additional discussion, and served to emphasize important points. The approved reports were printed or mimeographed and generally distributed within the county.

Changes Extension Emphasis

What effect are these long-time programs having on our extension program? One at a time we brought into the central extension office at the college the extension workers from each county for an all-day session with specialists and supervisors. In these sessions the past extension achievements in the county were reviewed and the major recommendations in the conference reports were studied with a view to determining how nearly our county programs are meeting these needs. In general, we found that something was being done about most of these problems, but in nearly every county a shift in emphasis or more concentrated use of specialists was seen to be advantageous.

For example, in Gilliam County, a typical summer-fallow wheat-producing area, this procedure resulted in the writing of six major projects—range improvement, reduction of smut losses in wheat, noxious-weed control, erosion control, land use, and wheat

variety standardization—to replace two major projects, one on forage improvement under range conditions, and the other on reduction of smut losses, in effect prior to the conference. The land-use project, for example, sets forth the part of the Extension Service in carrying out the recommendations of the land-use committee that 61,000 acres of cropland out of 242,000 acres should be retired from wheat and seeded to perennial grasses. Extension specialists in land use, livestock, soil conservation, and crops are all signers of the project, and it has the approval of the land-use committee.

In attaining this objective, the Extension Service, the agricultural conservation associations, and the Soil Conservation Service have a definite and important part to play. Thus, the attitude of local people becomes a matter of "how can we use these two action agencies in meeting this apparent land-use need?"

In Oregon we have been basing our extension program on the problem approach since the early 1920's. County economic conferences and a State economic conference developed on a commodity basis were similar in many respects to our most recent county economic conferences. For more than 10 years our extension program was based on

the findings of these conferences. Substantial progress has been made on adjustments planned 10 or more years ago. They were designed primarily to adjust Oregon production in line with effective market demand and to effect those changes necessary to enable Oregon agriculture to sustain a relatively favorable competitive position. With various Federal programs and rapidly changing conditions, we saw the need for repeating these conferences in 1936. In 1937, we cooperated with the program-planning division of the A. A. A. in organizing special adjustment-planning committees in every county.

Then in 1938, in the light of changing conditions and revised Federal programs affecting agriculture, a need was apparent for again reviewing the previous conference reports and subjecting the land-use figures of the county adjustment-planning committees to the judgment and consideration of a larger number of representative farm people. In conferences this year, emphasis was shifted from commodities to land use and land economics, retaining commodity considerations in committees on crops and livestock, and adding, on a state-wide basis, the important farm-home and rural-life considerations. After all, the end objective of all we do is to make for a better, more stable farm home and rural life.

Vermont Farmers Keep Up to Date

THOMAS H. BLOW, County Agricultural Agent, Caledonia County, Vt.

■ One hundred and thirty-five different farmers, farmers' wives, and farm people tripped off to school in Caledonia County the first week in December.

Representing 13 of the 17 towns in the county, this group of people heard about and discussed dairy, farm-management, poultry, soils-and-crops, and forestry problems. They came at 10 o'clock in the morning, brought their own lunch or bought it, and stayed well beyond closing time (3 p. m.) every day.

The schools were conducted at Lyndonville to serve the northern end of the county and at Peacham to serve the southern end. They were sponsored by the Caledonia County Farm Bureau and directed by the county agent. Many of the folks came every day for the 5 days, as one subject was given a full day's discussion; and several drove many miles.

E. H. Loveland, extension dairy specialist, discussed breeding, feeding, and weeding as supported by dairy-herd-improvement records. He pointed out that while average production in the county was around 5,000 pounds per cow, members of dairy-herd-improvement associations had increased production to more than 7,000 pounds. Dr. A. F. Ranney, of the

State department of agriculture, rounded out each day with a discussion on Bang's disease and the State program on such work.

H. I. Miller, extension economist, bared the facts as to why we are having present trends in our farm economic system and pointed out the great importance of size of business in farm operations.

Poultry day was devoted to a general discussion and question box on poultry as a side line to dairy and other businesses, and this topic was ably handled by D. C. Henderson, extension poultryman. Assisting on this program were Orrin A. Stiles, of East St. Johnsbury, and James A. Craig, of Peacham, both practical farmers on a large scale who are using the poultry flock as a supplementary source of income to their dairy-farm operations. It was pointed out by Mr. Henderson that a recent survey of poultry as a side line in Caledonia County shows those farmers receiving a return for their labor of 76 cents per hour spent on poultry.

Timber salvage and a permanent forestry program attracted a large number of farmers, and Extension Forester George W. Turner outlined the various phases of this work.

"After a few years, when the hurricane damage has been healed over, there will be greater need than ever for economical and business management of the farm woodlot," said Mr. Turner. Planting, correct thinning, and non-pasturing are important essentials to any woodlot program on the farm.

David Dunklee, of the Vermont Experiment Station Staff, had 2 real days with the farm group in outlining the better preservation of farm manures through the use of superphosphate in the gutter; the most practical uses of complete fertilizers; the value of applying what the plants need; the building of better pastures through top-dressing, plowing, or reseeded; and, most urgent of all, considering pastures as one of the most important crops on the farm if low costs of production are to be maintained.

All in all, there were 5 days well spent together. The meetings brought to the communities practical and up-to-date information on the more important angles of agriculture; local leaders were developed through discussion; and, best of all, they proved that farm people can still think clearly and are looking ahead to a better condition on their farms.

Missouri County Organizes and Gets the Job Done

■ That the men and methods employed by the Agricultural Extension Service are getting the job done no one can doubt after reading the report of the 1938 grasshopper-control campaign in Grundy County, Mo., under the leadership of County Agent Albert Hagan. Though the actual measured results run into amazingly large figures, the most interesting features of this campaign are the methods used; early beginning, use of local survey, county-wide organization, placing definite responsibilities on local leaders, and faithful use of publicity.

The results, briefly, were these: \$433,925 worth of crops saved on 41,652 acres of Grundy County farm land by 1,555 farm operators using 708,485 pounds of poisoned bait. Farmers reported kills ranging from 75 to 90 percent, and virtually all of the men participating obtained better kills than in any previous year. All bait was mixed at the county seat and delivered at outlying trading centers. All records were maintained in the county agent's office. A nominal service charge was made per hundredweight to help defray expenses for rent, trucking, and labor used for mixing poison bait.

The action campaign was opened with a series of 12 meetings early in April, following an educational barrage of newspaper stories and circular letters publicizing the results of the Federal-State survey completed in December. Grundy County is located in northwest Missouri, the area in which was found the greatest density of egg deposits by those conducting the survey.

Accepting this report as reliable information, Grundy County farmers responded readily to Mr. Hagan's appeal. The 12 meetings were attended by 647 men who organized a concerted drive against the hoppers by electing 14 county committeemen and 77 school-district directors. School-district directors were then trained by the county committee and the extension agent and were kept informed on the emergence of grasshoppers and the progress of the mixing and delivery operations. These men were also charged with the responsibility of sending in frequent reports on grasshopper emergence in their localities.

By the early part of June the county organization was in readiness to strike simul-

taneously in all parts of the county. By the 10th of June farmers were reporting from some school districts: "Grasshoppers are 10 times as numerous as ever before." All school-district directors were called into the county seat on Saturday, June 11, for their final instructions, and on Tuesday night, June 14, grasshopper-control meetings were held in 62 schoolhouses.

At these meetings 458 farmers were told just how serious was the threat to their crops and were given detailed information on the use of bait and how to obtain it. This information included even a detailed schedule of the day, hour, and place at which ready-mixed moist bait would be delivered by truck to eight conveniently located distribution points throughout the county. The fight was on.

Throughout the remainder of June and through July the movement gathered momentum as other farmers saw their neighbors getting bait from the county trucks at their local trading points; and before the campaign ended, in August, 1,555 farm operators availed themselves of the facilities

thus placed so conveniently and convincingly within their reach.

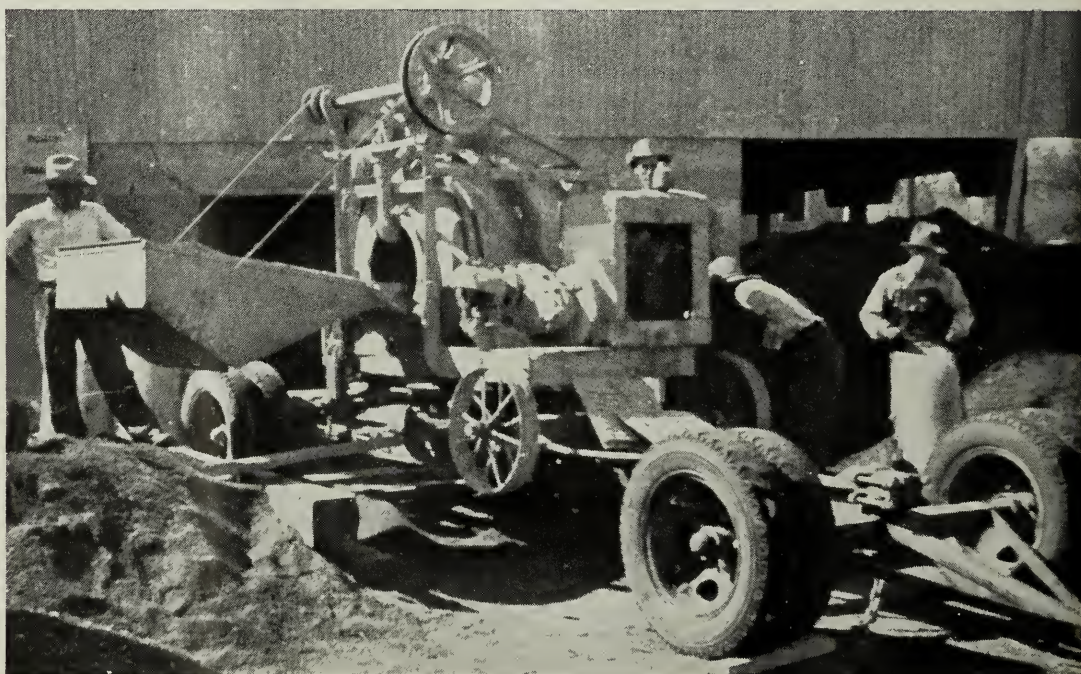
The bait materials, except for sawdust furnished locally, were purchased from funds made available to the Secretary of Agriculture for the control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases. The total expenditures in the campaign amounted to \$1,246.60, including \$633.49 for mixing operations, \$413.83 for trucking and storage, \$132.60 for supervision, and \$66.68 for other expenses.

The money collected from users of the bait, mostly at 15 cents a hundredweight, with a slightly higher charge for the first bait distributed late in May before the volume of material handled was large, amounted to \$1,252.49, leaving a balance of \$5.89 for another year.

Viewed from any angle, all this was a splendid achievement. The mechanics of making the bait available when and where needed was no small problem. Even in the peak of the campaign, involving the trucking in of sawdust, the mixing and sacking of bait, and the trucking of bait to all parts of the county, there was no confusion, no waste. A day shift of seven men and a night shift of five men put out 40,000 to 45,000 pounds of mixed bait daily.

Organization was the keynote of Albert Hagan's campaign in Grundy County. Though a comparatively young county agent, he exercised wise generalship in placing much of the responsibility for this and other extension campaigns upon local leaders, then preparing each leader to meet his responsibility by supplying all necessary information and backing him up with a county organization so efficient that every promise made by the local leader can be carried out.

Mixing bait in New Mexico.



New Mexico Puts Over a State-wide Campaign

■ During the last 2 years all forces in New Mexico have worked together to check the invading grasshopper. State officials, ranchers, farmers, and townspeople have worked with the Extension Service and the Bureau of Entomology to combat the spreading devastation. Assistant County Agent Leader G. L. Boykin and Assistant Director H. L. Hildwein, who have been mainly in charge of the grasshopper-control work throughout the State during 1937 and 1938, were largely responsible for the organization of all agencies that cooperated in the eradication program and also for seeing that ample supplies of poison-bait materials were on hand. All the poison-bait material used was obtained through the Bureau of Entomology.

Committees Work Tirelessly

County and community committees have worked continuously in Union County since the beginning of the grasshopper campaign. In 1937 members of the grasshopper-control committee spent their own time and money and worked often until midnight visiting the communities to find out the poison-bait needs and then rose the following morning at 3:00 o'clock to go out with the National Guard trucks to show the drivers where to deliver the bait and to help in its distribution. Approximately 50 carloads of Clayton business-

men also started out as early at 3:00 a. m. to assist their rural neighbors in the actual distribution of the bait.

Reports from Quay, Colfax, and Harding Counties give similar accounts of communities working together to stop the invasion of hoppers into their territory. The local newspapers and the Associated Press dispatches have done effective work in giving out timely reports of the progress of the campaign.

It is estimated that in 1938 more than 180 farmers, ranchers, and businessmen from non-infested areas of Quay County volunteered their services to help battle the hoppers in Union County. Farm bureau representatives also gave excellent cooperation by assisting in spreading bait in the infested area of Quay County.

In Colfax County citizens' committees were set up, and local men volunteered to act as district supervisors. These men covered definitely assigned areas, locating bands of hoppers, overcoming any opposition to the use of poisoned bait, and arranging for the movement of mechanical spreaders into fields where the need was most urgent. When the hoppers were finally brought under control in this county, local committees continued to be active, pushing on into Union County and assisting with the desperate drive there.

In Harding County local committees have also performed excellent service, particularly

in the Yates community, where a bad infestation was effectively cleared up in a relatively short time. Here again the spirit of cooperation has been manifested to a high degree, for the Yates people did not stop at the county line but pushed on into Union County.

"Although the Extension Service and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, together with numerous other State and Federal agencies, were heavily involved in the control program, it was the wholehearted support given by ranchers, farmers, and townspeople of the area which, in the final analysis, was responsible for the success of the undertaking," said G. R. Quesenberry, New Mexico's director of extension.

A Limestone County

One of the ringleaders in the use of limestone among the 102 counties of Illinois is Cumberland County, in the south-central section of the State. Although composed of only eight townships, Cumberland County has used approximately 19,000 tons of limestone each year for the past 3 years.

Sparkplug of the limestone cause in Cumberland County is County Agent Charles Tarble, assisted by a number of the farm leaders in the county. During the past 8 years that he has served Cumberland County, Mr. Tarble has never missed an opportunity to urge the use of limestone.

Armed with a soil-testing kit, he has made many farm visits to assist farmers in solving their soil-management problems, and as a result he is familiar with the different types of soil which are to be found in the county. With the development of local quarries where limestone can be had in truckload lots, he has encouraged the use of limestone in small quantities and, therefore, has seen a large number of farmers use limestone who could afford only limited amounts.

As has been the case in many other counties, the soil-building phases of the A. A. A. farm programs have done much to boost the use of limestone. Many farmers have used their conservation payments to cover much of the expense of spreading limestone.

In fact, in Cumberland County, A. A. A. county and community committeemen have lined up squarely behind the limestone campaign. One farm reporter, Clint Ariens, Toledo, has been outstanding in his untiring efforts to get new users of limestone. With the aid of Farm Adviser Tarble, he has induced 22 farmers to use limestone for the first time during the past 2 years.

Time, labor, and money spent in spreading limestone in Cumberland County is paying dividends in improved yields obtained by following a sound program of limestone and legumes. One farmer started liming in 1927 and now has 140 acres limed and phosphate applications on 40 acres. His corn yields have jumped from 25 bushels an acre to 50 bushels an acre.

Carrying bait spreaders to the fields.



Scott County, Missouri, Makes a Plan

D. C. WOOD, Extension Economist, Missouri College of Agriculture

Behind every local movement which outwardly seems spontaneous there is in reality a personal vision and dynamic force. County Agent Roy L. Furry, with clear vision and indomitable will, led the Scott County (Mo.) Agriculture Planning Committee and hundreds of farmers to the successful achievement described in this article. Shortly after the Scott County Agriculture Planning Committee report was signed and filed, Mr. Furry died, bringing to a close a life of service which will be sorely missed in Scott County and in the Extension Service ranks.

■ Within 60 days after county agriculture planning was launched in 1936 as a State-wide project in Missouri, the Scott County Agricultural Planning Committee had filed its report. During this brief period, moreover, it had scored several major accomplishments, both as to thoroughness of method and as to effectiveness in bringing about widespread collective thinking.

Method Was Thorough

No claim is advanced that the methods employed by Scott County were unique or original, but that they were effective and thorough is evident. Following a county-wide series of township mass meetings at which the purposes of the movement were made clear and expression of opinion from many was obtained, an intensive survey by local leaders was completed in each township. A simple form of systematized questions was employed to disclose current land-use situations on individual farms and opinions as to feasible adjustments through which a conserving use of land could be attained without material sacrifice of income. A sample of 11 percent of Scott County's farms resulted.

The survey material was studied and conclusions were drawn by the committee only after considerable discussion with farmers, townsmen, and officials who had specialized experience or training.

An especially thorough appraisal was made of bodies of land which represented problem areas. In addition to scattered tracts of small acreages, the committee concerned itself particularly with one area of 20,000 acres. This tract of sandy ridge land, continuously intertilled for cotton and corn over a period of many years and deficient in humus content,

had deteriorated into "blow sand." Nevertheless, it consistently drew to itself a succession of families who left behind them their little and all of assets, hope, and energy. Inquiry developed that a large proportion of the county's tax-delinquency and relief load centered within its boundaries. Of what avail were county expenditures in maintaining roads, culverts, schools, and other public services for an area in which land, capital, and human energy were being unproductively consumed?

This trouble area was personally inspected by the committee. A retired county engineer, who was intimately familiar with practically every quarter section of land within the county, was called into service. An accurate map of the area was drawn. After the area was carefully described as to its physical features, specific recommendations were recorded. The committee recommended that this body of land should be purchased by a public agency, re-

tired from farming, and planted to black locust trees.

This report, it is stated, was one of the first few coming to the attention of the Resettlement Administration which seemed to merit serious consideration. In 1937 that organization sent a staff of specialists to check the area. Some of these "drove" and mapped the area. Others tabulated official records of the delinquencies, public expenditures, and relief grants. These investigations corroborated in practically every detail the report of the Scott County Committee. The final outcome of the committee's recommendation for this problem area is not yet in sight. However, test plots of black locust planting have been established, and time must be counted upon for the final solution.

In the second year of its work the Scott County Agriculture Planning Committee assembled to experiment with methods of extending its usefulness. The county map was broken down into distinct major physical divisions as a step toward ultimately developing land-use recommendations for each homogeneous area within the county, which would conserve the soil and agricultural income.

The Scott County Agriculture Planning Committee is not credited with originating its methods of work, for these are in close accord with the procedures outlined for the national land-use-planning project recently submitted. Admittedly, also, the experiment just described was no homespun product, but rather the composite prescription developed by several individuals and organizations. However, it still remains uniquely appropriate that this pioneering occurred within the boundaries of the Nation's last frontier, the Southeast Missouri Lowlands, reclaimed in comparatively recent years from swamp and overflow.

Survey Reveals Value of Demonstration Farms

■ In the mountains of western North Carolina, where cold waters cascade from lofty peaks to help form the great power and navigation resources of the Tennessee Valley, an amazing change is taking place in agricultural practices. Farmers are putting their land to better use, are receiving greater returns from their investments, and are building up their farms instead of tearing

them down with soil-depleting crops and seeing them eaten away by erosion.

Much of this change is the result of the demonstration-farm program in 15 western North Carolina counties, started in 1935 as a cooperative project of the State College Extension Service, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.

The lack of practical farm organization policies and a planned program to conserve fast-depleting forest areas resulted in runoff of soil and water in agricultural areas, the destructive silting of stream channels, and uncontrolled floods from many important rivers.

Through an act of Congress in 1933, the Muscle Shoals project in Alabama was made available for the production of economical fertilizers for agricultural purposes. The demonstration-farm program was started to test the system of restoring and maintaining soil fertility through the use of improved crops and cropping systems and methods of fertilization.

The Extension Service administers the demonstration program, and R. W. Shoffner, farm management supervisor, is in charge of the work. To test the success of the program, a survey has been made of the results of the first 3 years of work in Watauga County, one of the most progressive areas in the T. V. A. watershed. Despite the comparatively short time the program has been in effect, facts and figures show astounding advancement—not facts and figures based on estimates by Extension Service or other farm officials but reports from cooperating and noncooperating farmers themselves.

For instance, the average farm income (total receipts less total expenses) on 100 demonstration farms was \$387 in 1937, whereas on 50 nondemonstration farms surveyed the income was only \$288, or an average difference of \$99 per farm. To make the comparison equitable, the nondemonstration farms selected had a value of \$815 more than the demonstration farms and were slightly more than 5 acres larger in size. The average size of the demonstration farms was 133.8 acres, whereas the 50 nondemonstration farms averaged 139 acres.

While the farm income showed an average of \$99 advantage for the demonstration farms, the difference in labor income was even greater, being \$140 higher on the demonstration farms. This is the farm income less 5 percent interest on the average investment. The larger investment of nondemonstration farms caused a larger interest charge, and this tended to decrease the labor income.

Crop yields always form a popular comparison; therefore Shoffner asked this question of demonstration farmers: Have the yields of crops on your farm increased in the last 3 years? Of the 100 farmers, 91 answered; and 72 of them, or 79 percent, replied in the affirmative. In terms of corn, the crop most generally grown, the average number of bushels of increase was 12.2.

The theme of the demonstration program is a balanced farming system; improvement of the soils by means of legumes and cover crops; the putting of land too steep for cultivation into pasture or sod crops (some call it "getting the plow down out of the hills"); the growing of sufficient feed crops;

and the production of enough cash crops to maintain the family, supplemented, of course, by livestock enterprises and the family living from the farm. It was also recommended that land not suitable for cultivation be set to trees.

The demonstration farmers reduced acres in corn an average of 2.9 acres per farm between 1935 and 1937 and cut their acreage in all grain an average of 1.2 acres per farm and truck crops 2 acres per farm. During the 3 years, the demonstration farmers increased their hay land 2.5 acres each and increased all cattle about 3 head per farm.

The demonstration farmers applied an average of about 2.2 tons of lime per farm per year before 1934, but they applied an average of 19.6 tons per farm in 1937, or an increase of 17.4 tons. They also said that they were

cultivating an average of 8.3 acres less of land subject to erosion than in 1934.

A number of miscellaneous improvements were made on demonstration farms since the program started. The survey shows that 69 of the 100 farmers cleaned up pasture land; 30 bought purebred livestock; 26 built and repaired fences; 16 repaired or improved their dwellings; 23 repaired or improved other buildings on their farms; 7 constructed new farm buildings; 3 built new dwellings, and 2 installed water systems in their homes.

One of the chief aims of the demonstration-farm program is to provide a demonstration of better agricultural practices. Of the 50 nondemonstration farmers questioned, 33 said they had visited demonstration farms and 17 reported that they had made changes in their cropping systems as the result, whereas 24 said they made changes in fertilizer practices.

New Jersey Mourns Loss of Director

■ American agriculture lost a distinguished leader in the passing of Herbert Jonathan Baker, director of the New Jersey Extension Service, last January 6 at the age of 53 years.

Stricken with a heart attack during the extension service party held at Dunellen, N. J., to mark the close of his organization's annual conference, Director Baker died a few minutes later without regaining consciousness.

His passing was a shock to his associates and to the thousands of New Jersey citizens in whose interest he had labored for nearly 16 years; it prompted many expressions of mourning on the part of agricultural and educational leaders, not only in New Jersey but elsewhere.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace said: "New Jersey farm and city people suffer a great loss in the untimely death of Director H. J. Baker. All who knew him were impressed by his devotion to the interests of the citizens he served with his associates in extension work."

Dr. J. G. Lipman, dean and director of the New Jersey College of Agriculture and Experiment Station, in part, said ". . . not only has he been the guiding genius of the New Jersey Extension Service for nearly 16 years, but he has also played a leading role in formulating extension policies all over the United States. His death has come at a time when not only farm people but suburban and urban people as well recognize the splendid contributions he has made."

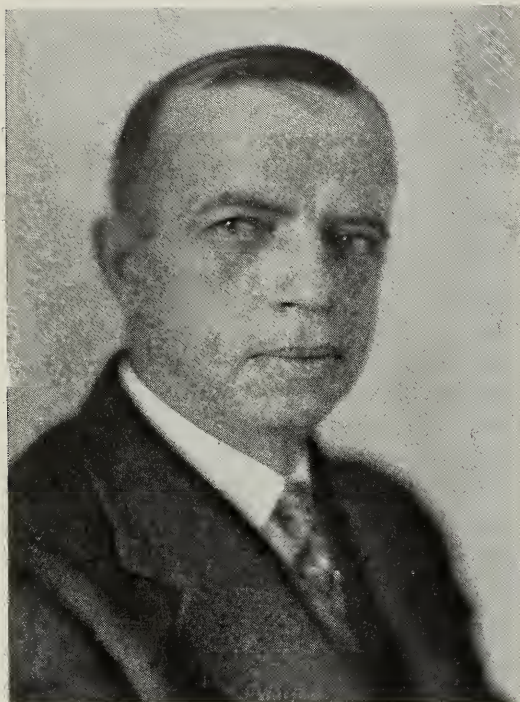
A native of Selbyville, Del., H. J. Baker graduated from Massachusetts State College in 1911 and remained on the staff of that institution until 1914, when he became Connecticut's first director of extension. In 1919 Connecticut granted him a leave of absence to join the faculty of the A. E. F. University in France, where he organized the agricultural school at Allerey. For his achievements in

this capacity he was decorated by the French Government.

Called to New Jersey in 1923 to head the Extension Service, Director Baker outlined a program that was to enlarge and increase the effectiveness of the organization to the point where citizens in 20 of 21 counties brought about the establishment of local extension offices. That he built well is revealed not only by the increasing demands made on the Extension Service by citizens of New Jersey but also by the respect and loyalty with which he was regarded by his staff. It was Herbert Baker's method to work quietly, to keep out of the spotlight, and to be generous in giving credit to others for a job well done.



New Federal Extension Set-up



H. W. Hochbaum.

their improvement. They will also visit the States periodically to make the required annual reviews of extension accounts, prepare annual and special reports, and perform such other duties as the Director or the Assistant Director may delegate to them.

The Division of Business Administration will be under the direction of M. M. Thayer, Chief, and W. H. Conway, Associate Chief. This division is responsible for administrative procedure and policies of a business, personnel, and fiscal character.

The Division of Field Coordination, with H. W. Hochbaum, Chief, will have charge of the development of Federal-State programs and plans of extension work, organization and supervision of State and county work, correlation of State and county programs with the work of Federal agricultural action agencies, and studies of the effectiveness of extension teaching methods. This Division consists of two sections, one devoted to program planning and organization, with Mr. Hochbaum temporarily acting in charge, and the other devoted to studies of extension methods and reports received from State and county extension workers, under the leadership of M. C. Wilson.

The Division of Subject Matter, with H. W. Hochbaum acting as chief until a permanent chief assumes this responsibility, will develop materials useful in extension-program building from economic and subject-matter sources and coordinate this with land-use-planning and action-agency programs. The division will analyze situations and develop plans for the improvement of farm management, home management, and production methods, and will act as a liaison agency between the Extension Service and Department subject-matter and economic bureaus to speed the release of basic facts in a form suitable for most effective use in the States. Under this division are two sections, the economic extension section, with H. M. Dixon in charge, and the agricultural and home economics section, with S. P. Lyle in charge.

The Division of Extension Information is under the direction, for the present, of the Assistant Director of extension work, Reuben Brigham. This division is charged with the preparation and coordination of extension information and visual materials, and with teaching extension workers the effective use of these materials. Its three sections are the Motion Picture Section, which prepares and distributes films, with Raymond Evans in charge; the Visual Instruction and Editorial Section, which develops and teaches the use of visual aids, publishes a national professional extension journal, handles contacts of an informational character with State ex-



S. P. Lyle.

■ A reorganization of the Federal Extension Service staff was put into effect February 1, designed to coordinate and unify the work of the office. During the past few years the responsibilities of the Extension Service have been greatly increased. Enlarged appropriations of Federal funds to the States have increased the duties as prescribed by law for the review of State budgets, projects and plans, the periodic inspection of accounts, and the comprehensive reports of progress under approved projects. Likewise, the functions of furnishing information and giving assistance in relation to the Department's national programs for the advancement of agriculture have made unusual demands upon the Washington staff. To meet more adequately these increased responsibilities and to bring about better coordination of all lines of work in Washington and in the field, it has been apparent for some time that a realignment of the functions of the Washington offices is highly desirable.

The new organization comprises four divisions: (1) Division of Business Administration, (2) Division of Field Coordination, (3) Division of Subject matter, and (4) Division of Extension Information.

Director C. W. Warburton and Assistant Director Brigham will have the assistance of three principal technical analysts, W. A. Lloyd, H. W. Gilbertson, and C. L. Chambers, who will analyze State budgets, projects, and plans of work, making recommendations for

tension services, and edits extension publications, with Lester A. Schlup in charge; and the Exhibits Section, which prepares exhibits and distributes them to State, interstate, and international fairs, with J. W. Hiscox in charge.

Building a Clubhouse

Union Star Community, Washington County, Ark., has built a new community house for \$26.07, reports Harriet B. King, home demonstration agent.

The project was started by the Ozarks Home Demonstration Club when it bought an old house for \$25 and interested the men in helping to erect a new community building. The men tore down the old structure and moved the lumber to the building site which was donated by one family in the neighborhood.

A keg of nails and lumber for the shingles and seats of the 26- by 12-foot house were donated. The lumber was cut, loaded, and trucked to the sawmill by donated labor, and the mill owner also gave his time.

A 6- by 12-foot stage is still to be added to the house. An organ and a stove, purchased several years ago and used in a private home for Sunday school purposes, have been moved to the community house; and the women have made curtains for the windows and have burlap sacks ready to be made into curtains for the stage.

A Pageant of Pioneer Days . . .

in Butte County, S. Dak., was the feature of the homemakers' county achievement day held recently at Nisland. A Belle Fourche club presented the first scene which told how the creeks in the county received their names. Another club depicted an early wedding scene. To remind the audience that pioneer life was not easy, another group of homemakers dressed in appropriate costume and pantomimed an activity of work for every day of a pioneer week. Scenes in an early land office, with pioneer mothers, school teachers, Indians, cowboys, city people, and others, coming to seek homes in the new country, were shown by the Nisland club. More than 250 club members attended the presentation.

Exhibits Tell the Story

In an orchard clinic set up for a 1-day homemaker's short course held in Kaufman County, Tex., the women planned that a series of exhibits should tell the story and allowed 10 minutes for verbal explanations. Equipment and materials needed for the care of the orchard and for spraying were shown, and prices were given and suggestions made for using them. Stumps were set in dirt to show the use of paradichlorobenzene around peach trees. The names of these materials and their uses were printed on the programs. The club leader suggested that the home orchard bulletin be used as a guide. A 4-H club girl told how an orchard could be started at little or no expense. She showed how to bed peach seeds in moist dirt, how to plant them, and showed a seedling tree and gave the method of budding. She demonstrated how to make cuttings and illustrated with posters the planning of a home orchard.

Good Clothes Closet, Cheap

Such seemingly useless articles as an old broomstick and discarded orange crates have been fashioned into a useful, attractive clothes closet by two Oklahoma 4-H club girls.

The girls are Nelmarie Wilson and Wanda London of the Anderson 4-H Club.

In making their portable orange-crate closet, the girls used four orange crates and two half crates, a 16-inch by 54-inch board for the top, another board measuring 1 foot by 1½ feet, a broom handle, ordinary screen hooks, wallpaper, and paint.

Strips of old cloth are pasted over the cracks in the crates to keep the paper from punching through, and then the crates are covered inside and out with wallpaper. They may be painted instead of papered, but the paper is preferred because it covers all the rough boards and cracks and is less expensive. The top board is painted to harmonize with the color scheme of the room. The

ONE WAY TO DO IT! Methods tried and found good

boxes are placed on end, two and one-half crates high, and are hooked together with screen hooks. The crates provide a number of shelves, and garments may be hung on the broomstick fastened horizontally between the crates.

The girls use three types of garment bags: One with a flap to turn up at the bottom and fasten with three buttons; one opening down the front and snapping together; and a third which is merely a protector for the shoulders and collars of the garments. They made shoe racks from the ends of an orange crate, fixing them so they are easily removed during cleaning.

A hose box is fitted with compartments and covered with wallpaper, and the handkerchief box was formerly a cigar box. Miscellaneous boxes in which to keep gloves and other small articles were made from painted chalk boxes.

As hats retain their shape much better if kept on a stand, the girls devised a number of different kinds of stands. One is made from an oatmeal box; another is made from an old school bell with an electric light bulb for the top, covered with material.

The clothes hamper made from a bean crate is painted and lined inside and is fitted with a hinged lid. The entire closet was assembled for \$2.29. Since the girls demonstrated their closet, six additional ones have been built in the community.

Home Agents Study Dairying

Florida's county home demonstration agents made a special study of home milk production and utilization at a recent home-dairying short course. Mary E. Keown, State home agent, called all county home demonstration agents to Gainesville for 3 days preceding the annual extension conference, and a good part of their time was devoted to the home-dairying study.

Selection, care, and feeding of the family cow; making high-quality dairy products; and judging and scoring dairy products were the main things the women studied. The course was arranged by Anna Mae Sikes, extension nutritionist, and Hamlin L. Brown,

extension dairyman. They were assisted in planning and conducting it by W. E. Wintermeyer, Federal extension dairy specialist; and Dr. R. B. Becker, Dix Arnold, and L. M. Thurston, of the Florida experiment station. Dairy laboratories and other facilities of the University of Florida were utilized.

On the first afternoon, a milking demonstration emphasized the best type of milk pail and strainer, method of grooming the cow, and other points concerned with cleanliness of the farm milk supply.

Feeds and feeding were discussed in the dairy barn where the hay and dry feed a cow needs were shown. This was followed by a tour of Napier grass plots, pastures, and feed-producing fields.

On the second afternoon they took up laboratory practices in making butter, cottage cheese, buttermilk, and other milk byproducts. The third afternoon they scored sweet milk, butter, and cottage cheese and were shown how to grade these products.

Purchasing Purebred Pigs . . .

for breeding at a dollar each has been worked out by the 4-H club members of Saline County, Ark., through the cooperation of the county agricultural committee and County Agent Kit Smith. The club members organized into groups of 10, with each group purchasing one gilt. Each member paid 1 dollar, which entitles him to draw for a pig from the first litter. This procedure is continued until each investor has received one pig. A member from each group is selected to care for the sow until each member has received a pig.

The Third Annual Dairy Day and County Picnic . . .

held at Shakey Lakes County Park in Menominee County, Mich., last fall was attended by at least 6,000 people, according to County Agent B. D. Kuhn. During the day, 30 of the highest-producing cows in dairy herd-improvement association work were exhibited and judged. They were first judged on type and then placed according to their production in dairy herd-improvement work.

"Excellent cooperation in the promotion of Dairy Day was received from the Menominee Chamber of Commerce and businessmen and farmers throughout the county," said Mr. Kuhn. "The county businessmen made it a holiday and closed their places of business for the day. Dairy Day, the publicity in connection with it, and the opportunity it presented for members of the dairy herd-improvement association to do something as a group, have helped considerably in advancing dairy herd-improvement association work in the county. Two associations are now entirely filled, and the most gratifying part of the situation is that practically all of the members are staying in the associations."

Adequate Preparation for the Extension Career

■ Are extension workers adequately trained for their jobs? According to the consensus of opinion of 7,873 State and county extension employees who expressed themselves on this question in a recent survey, certain curricular adjustments are necessary to equip the extension worker more completely for his job.

Cooperating in this study were 529 administrative and supervisory officers, 1,356 subject-matter specialists, 3,494 white agricultural agents and assistants, 1,743 home demonstration agents and assistants, 284 county 4-H club agents, and 467 Negro extension workers.

These extension employees, representing 92 percent of the entire 1937 field staff, are practically unanimous in the belief that prospective extension agents should be provided college courses in the broader social fields and in extension organization and methods and should serve an apprenticeship period of 1 year or more before being given a permanent extension appointment.

Members of the extension field staff have had an average of 4 years of undergraduate study, and two out of five have also had about 1 year of advanced study. Eight percent of white extension workers and 41 percent of Negro workers do not have a college degree. The growing realization of the necessity for training beyond a bachelor's degree is reflected by the high proportion of extension employees who consider graduate training important—36 percent reported that they considered advanced study of much importance, and an additional 51 percent reported it of some importance, leaving 13 percent who either considered advanced training of little importance or failed to report any opinion on this point.

Three-fourths of the county agricultural agents, slightly less than half of the home demonstration agents, and two-thirds of the 4-H club agents took part or all of their undergraduate training at the land-grant college of the State in which they were employed. Of special interest is the fact that 59 percent of the county home demonstration agents received part or all of their undergraduate training at other than land-grant institutions in an environment obviously less conducive to an understanding of the problems of rural people.

As might be expected from the nature of extension work, courses in technical agriculture and home economics head the list of courses found most helpful in conducting extension work in the county. Other courses found to be of the highest degree of helpfulness are economics (including agricultural economics and farm management),

education (including philosophy and psychology), English (including public speaking and journalism), biology, and sociology.

In reporting on the subject groups which they felt were of greatest importance from the standpoint of additional work desired agents again reported technical agriculture and home economics first on the list with courses in economics and sociology of almost equal importance. Business administration and education were mentioned slightly less frequently; English courses were listed by more than one-third of the workers and biology by more than one-fourth.

In reporting on types of practical experience contributing to their ability to do extension work, 96 percent of the agricultural agents reported farming, and 84 percent of the home agents mentioned homemaking as most important, with teaching experience rated as second in both cases. Business, research, and other types of experience in professional agriculture and home economics were also reported as beneficial by a substantial proportion of agents.

With more than a thousand assistant agent positions in the extension system, it is possible for promising young people to train directly for an extension career and to start serving their apprenticeship al-

most immediately upon completing their college work, without first acquiring several years of experience in some other field.

Adequate preparatory and in-service training of some 8,600 extension employees is the primary responsibility of the land-grant colleges. It is, therefore, incumbent upon those working out the curricula of land-grant colleges, to outline an adequate preparatory training program which dovetails into extension teaching as a career.

The experience and judgment of the capable men and women who compose the field staff furnish the best source of information upon which to base a broad, practical program of personnel training, both preparatory and in-service.

Proceeding on this assumption, this survey on the preparation and training of extension workers was planned by Carl F. Taeusch of the Program Planning Division of the United States Department of Agriculture and M. C. Wilson, in charge, Extension Studies and Teaching, in which section the data were collected, assembled, tabulated, and analyzed. The study is reported in Extension Service Circular 295.

The survey was undertaken as a part of the functions of the Joint Committee on Training for Government Service, consisting of F. A. Middlebush, Missouri, chairman; Lloyd M. Short, Minnesota, and G. W. Rightmire, Ohio, representing the Land-Grant College Association; and W. W. Stockberger, chairman, E. C. Auchter, C. B. Smith, C. A. Browne, C. R. Ball, and C. F. Taeusch, representing the United States Department of Agriculture.

4-H Teams Tell the World



Aiding Young Farm Families

■ Helping young farm couples out of the woods—that's how Jim Green describes Benton County's newest project, unique in Iowa and probably in the country.

Ever since he became a county agent, Jim has been worried about the recently-weds on the farm. It seemed to take them about 10 years to "get on their feet." Fraught with buying rugs, knives and forks, with the arrival of junior and a sister or two or three, with scarce pleasures and scarcer income, trial-and-error farm and home management—the first 10 years were indeed the hardest.

About a year ago Jim decided to do something about it. He made a list of the Benton County recently-weds under 35 and found that there were about 525 couples. He invited them to get together and discuss their mutual problems. Through the aid of extension farm and home management specialists from Iowa State College, they have been meeting at intervals expected to total about five times a year. Purpose of their discussion is to cut down the first 10 years of adjustment and establishment to a half dozen or less through better management. At least, that is Jim Green's dream in blazing a way out of early farm-finance frustration.

High point in the decade-pruning process was a recent meeting in which, under the guidance of Fannie Gannon and Lee Allbaugh, extension specialists, they pieced together an outlook of the farm situation. In

economics brought down to earth (except, of course, for a reasonable number of ineradicable "it depends"), they located themselves on the business cycle.

Epitomized by Mr. Allbaugh as one of the best-conducted outlook meetings he had ever attended, the 1939 farm-and-home planning problem was worked out in small "conversation size" groups following the general presentation and discussion.

The group discussions were centered around a manufactured but practical problem of a 180-acre farm cumbered by a \$5,000 commissioner loan, a \$9,000 Federal farm loan, and a \$3,000 short-term loan at 6 percent.

Assets of the farm were listed in detail—from half a hundred 175-pound spring pigs to a \$300 A. A. A. payment and \$500 cash in the bank. Flanking the assets and liabilities was a list of five problems which included desire of the farm homemaker for a \$200 refrigerator, desire of the family for a replacement of the 3-year-old car, the place of the 3-year-old daughter in the farm-family picture, \$3,000 worth of life insurance, and a decision on soil-building crop acreage.

With a list of the assets, liabilities, and problems each group worked out the hypothetical farm family's living for 1939 in view of the outlook.

At the end of the discussion period, each group leader presented the consensus of the group on the farm family's living. Group

reports were summarized into a general conclusion by Mr. Allbaugh. The summary answered, too, questions which had arisen in the original general discussion on the application of outlook information.

The Benton County organization of recently-weds is still in its infancy, but Jim Green already points to changes in farming and management practices. He sees young farmers joining the local farm-management association, one of the six in Iowa which help farmers to keep detailed farming records and to plan their programs under the guidance of a farm management specialist.

He also sees the first 10 years becoming less of an isolation period as young farmers join the county farm organization and participate in community activities. The organization of this age group is a subtle factor in the gradual evolution.

A Correction

In the article, A 4-H Community Asset, by B. W. Fortenbery, county agent in Garrard County, Ky., in the November 1938 issue of the REVIEW, page 165, the net profits of the baby-beef club members during 15 years were given as more than \$128,000. This should have read gross income instead of net profits.

Farm Ponds

Chautauqua County, Kans., farmers and ranchers have been participating in building 75 ponds under the provisions of the 1938 farm- and range-conservation programs, according to County Agent Lot Taylor.

the Value of Their Dairy Products

■ When you can get 19 home demonstration agents, 140 4-H club girls, and 280 mothers and fathers studying about the food value of milk and learning how to demonstrate and tell others about it, as was done in West Virginia last year, you have an educational program of significant proportions.

Spurred on by the West Virginia Dairy-men's Association, which offered \$100 in prizes to coaches and team members, 4-H dairy-demonstration teams were trained in 19 counties. Two counties failed to report, but reports from home demonstration agents in the other 17 counties, tabulated by G. Heebink, extension dairy husbandman, shows that in the 17 counties 70 teams gave 242 public demonstrations before 7,765 persons.

Counties participating were required to train two or more teams, select the winning team in a public county demonstration, and make a report to the dairymen's association. A cash prize of \$2 was awarded to each of the counties reporting. The champion county teams then competed at their respective re-

gional fairs, five of which were held throughout the State. The highest-scoring team in each regional contest was awarded a \$5 cash prize. The State winner was decided at Jackson's Mill, the State 4-H camp, during the ninth annual Central West Virginia Country Life Jubilee and State 4-H Fair. The winning team received a cash award of \$25 to apply on a trip to the National Dairy Show at Columbus, Ohio.

Seventeen counties reported two or more demonstration teams. Wetzel County led with 12 teams. Hancock was second with 11, followed by Brooke with 8. Lewis and Morgan each had 4 teams; Greenbrier, Harrison, and Kanawha, 3 teams each; and Barbour, Hampshire, Marshall, McDowell, Monroe, Ohio, Pendleton, Pocahontas, and Wirt each 2 teams.

The county demonstrations were witnessed by 1,294 persons. The top attendance was in Brooke County where 250 persons turned out to see the 8 teams in action. Attendance in the other counties ranged from 29 to 493.

Prior to the county events, the teams

throughout the State gave public demonstrations for educational purposes and practice. Attendance figures show that 6,171 persons saw the local demonstrations. In Wetzel County, 1,547 persons saw 12 teams put on their demonstrations. The largest attendance per team was in Pocahontas County where 2 teams demonstrated before 762 persons. Only 6 demonstrations were given, making an average of 127 persons in attendance per demonstration. The total attendance at all demonstrations, including the 300 persons who saw the regional and State contests, was 7,765.

The five regional winners—Hampshire, Kanawha, Lewis, Pocahontas, and Wetzel—competed in the State contest, and the Lewis County team composed of Virginia Dale Stoneking and Anna Ruth Swisher came off with top honors. Their demonstration on "Curds and Whey" placed fourth in the national contest at Columbus, held in conjunction with the National Dairy Show. The demonstration included the making of cottage cheese and the use of the curds and whey in various ways.

Develop Educational Program for Soil-Conservation Districts

■ Recommendations for coordination of the educational work and operations in soil-conservation districts in the 26 States which have passed enabling legislation were given intensive study by representatives of the Extension Service and the Soil Conservation Service during the last 2 weeks in January.

The work of the conference was divided among four committees, one of which, under the leadership of T. Guy Stewart, extension conservationist in Colorado, worked out a complete outline of suggested educational and organizational activities to precede the creation of soil-conservation districts.

This committee agreed in a report adopted by the conference that the leadership in any program of soil-conservation education in the State is the responsibility of the Extension Service and that the technical information to be used in the educational program should be jointly agreed upon by the two services.

A second committee, with E. C. Sackrider, State coordinator for the Soil Conservation Service in Michigan, as chairman, worked on a revision of the suggested outline of district programs and work plans. It was recommended that a program be developed by the supervisors before the operations begin, and that a work plan be developed after a preliminary period of operations.

The third committee, under the leadership of Edd Roberts, extension conservationist in Oklahoma, studied methods of developing district programs and work plans. The report of this committee emphasized the importance of local initiative and responsibility and, because of its close relation to the preceding report, was correlated with it in a single report.

A fourth committee, under the chairmanship of J. G. Liddell, State coordinator for the Soil Conservation Service in Georgia, made recommendations for the integration of education and operations in soil-conservation districts. It was agreed that intensive education on conservation problems should begin before a district is created and continue as a permanent part of the district program; that it is essential that farmers accept all the responsibility in conservation of the soil which their resources permit; and that a method of procedure should allow the maximum number of farmers to engage actively in the planning and execution of their own farm-conservation plans. The district supervisors should be responsible for the complete program in the district, requesting technical assistance, coordinating leadership from other organizations, encouraging contribution from individual farmers, and designating farmer groups

or committees necessary for carrying out the district work plan. It was also agreed that the success of the method would depend on the cooperation among the Extension Service, the Soil Conservation Service, and other agencies assisting.

Other representatives of the Soil Conservation Service taking part in the conference were State Coordinators Guy K. Fletcher of Louisiana and H. E. Engstrom of Nebraska. Extension Conservationists L. N. Brown of California and M. A. Thorfinnson of Minnesota also served on the committees. In addition, a number of State directors of extension took part in the committee work and the discussions during the last 3 days of the conference. Among these were Directors Eberle of South Dakota, Clark of Wisconsin, Symons of Maryland, Vice Director Spencer of Florida, Acting Director Bevan of New Jersey, and Assistant Director Goodman of North Carolina.

Agricultural Building

The Taylor County (Tex.) Agricultural Building was dedicated to the agricultural interests of the county on December 15, 1938, by County Judge Lee R. York, reports Knox Parr, county agricultural agent.

This building was made possible by the county commissioner's court appropriating \$10,000 to be paid by the levy of a 3 percent tax for 1 year only and by the W. P. A. appropriating \$15,000 for labor.

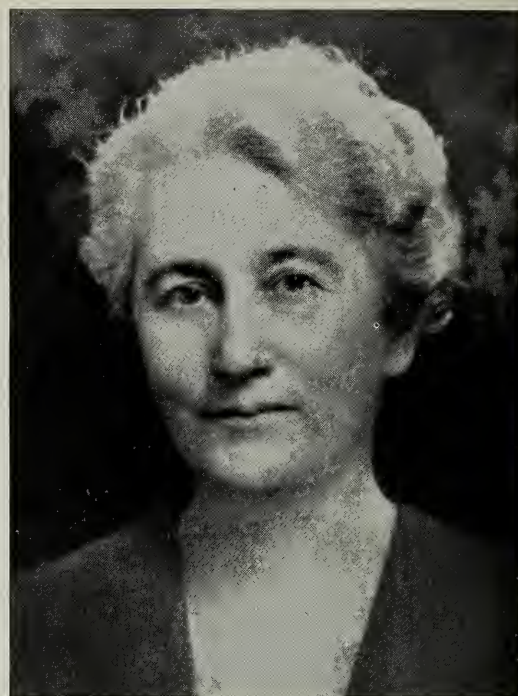
The walls of the former county jail, built in 1887 of native stone, were salvaged for the walls of this new building.

The building, two stories in height, has 4,800 square feet of floor space and is valued at \$40,000.

All agricultural agencies in the county are located in the building, including home demonstration agent, agricultural agent, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Farm Credit Administration, Farm Security Administration, Coleman Production Credit Association, and the Taylor County office of the Texas Agricultural Association.

The offices of the county extension agents, including a kitchen for the county home demonstration agent, were equipped with new furnishings throughout at a cost of \$1,200.

The Taylor County building is the fifth of its kind in Texas. Other county agricultural buildings have been built in Hale, Trinity, Gillespie, and Dimmit Counties; and a sixth is under construction in Jackson County.



Miss Warren Honored

Gertrude L. Warren, of the Federal Extension Office, has been awarded the Order of the Three Stars by the Government of Latvia for "valuable service rendered in fostering friendly relations between Latvia and the United States, particularly in the field of 4-H club work."

4-H clubs have spread rapidly in northern Europe until they now have a 4-H federation, which last year met in Copenhagen, Denmark. In Latvia more than 40,000 young people between the ages of 10 and 21 years were enrolled in 4-H clubs this past year. Miss Warren has been instrumental in developing interest in the 4-H club movement across the seas by advising the leaders and supplying material based on her 22 years of pioneer work with 4-H clubs in the United States.

It is of particular interest that the man who is now President of Latvia, Dr. Carl Ulmanis, did some of his graduate work at the University of Nebraska and at that time developed a keen interest in American methods, especially those which he felt might some day help his own country. Many 4-H members and leaders who have been delegates to the National 4-H Club Camp remember with much pleasure Dr. Alfred Bilmanis, the Minister Plenipotentiary of Latvia to the United States, who is also deeply interested in American methods and especially 4-H club work.

The Order of Three Stars is the highest civil order conferred by Latvia, and Miss Warren is the only woman ever to have been so honored. Eventually, along with the King of England and other distinguished personages, Miss Warren will be allowed to wear the coveted maltese cross with its three tiny stars.

IN BRIEF

New 4-H Broadcast

The 4-H Club Salute, a new weekly broadcast in New Mexico, features 4-H clubs in one particular county on each program. A short history of the county and of the club work in the county is given; and, where possible, the club members themselves take part.

New Publication

The Puerto Rico Extension Service started the new year with a new extension periodical printed entirely in Spanish. "El Heraldo de Extensión promises to be one of the best assets of the Service to convey information to our farmers," says Director A. Rodríguez Geigel.

Eye Clinic

Extension homemakers of Holt County, Mo., cooperated with relief organizations and welfare boards in arranging for an eye clinic at which valuable assistance was given by the Missouri State Commission for the Blind. Free examination, glasses, operations, and hospitalization were furnished to those needing such help, and, since there are no eye physicians in the county, bus fare was provided to take the patients for treatment. Money for the clinics was raised by a community music contest.

Plant-to-Prosper Party

A harvest jubilee or plant-to-prosper achievement day proved very successful in Hardeman County, Tenn., according to County Agent O. R. Long. The honors and awards to those entered in the plant-to-prosper contest furnished the theme for the entertainment. The decorations were baled hay, pumpkins, hogs, chickens, and other furnishings of a real barn. The 500 merrymakers were businessmen, bankers, lawyers, doctors, and farmers, practically all dressed in overalls or sunbonnets and aprons. Plans are under way to make this an annual affair in connection with the plant-to-prosper contest.

Financial Patterns

Financial pattern-making has helped many ranchwomen of Uinta County, Wyo., in their money planning according to Home Agent

Susie Sanford who has worked out family financial planning with the homemakers at their club meetings during the past year. The idea harks back to the guide pattern of their clothing classes, only it is worked out in terms of financial planning and of keeping home accounts.

Just as the homemaker has learned to save money by adapting her guide pattern to her materials at hand, so has she studied how to cut corners in the family budget. After a year of keeping home accounts, the women felt that they had a guide pattern for family expenditures. They studied the big pieces, deciding what could be pieced, stretched, or eliminated. Making the financial pattern has proved more worth while than spending blindly. An analysis of the accounts of county account demonstrators has been a very good guide for the Uinta homemakers in working out their financial plans.

New Edition

The third edition of Entoma, a directory of insect pest control published by the eastern branch of the American Association of Economic Entomologists, is in preparation, with enlarged listings and some changes in the general information on the control of insect pests and diseases. County agents ordering in groups of 10 or more may receive a discount of 33½ percent. Inquiries should be addressed to Dr. C. C. Hamilton, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J.

Bibliography Revised

The fourth revision of A Guide to the Literature of Rural Life, prepared by Dr. Benson Y. Landis, was published recently with almost 400 titles of books, pamphlets, and periodical articles listed, including much recent material.

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TOMORROW

■ Landlord-tenant cooperation in South Carolina during the past 5 years has given the 108 families now enrolled in the plantation project a food supply which shows real progress, according to an article for publication on this pioneering extension undertaking.

■ "Radio is in a class by itself when it comes to reaching a lot of people in a hurry," testifies D. P. Thurber, county agent, Cascade County, Mont., who will tell of his successful experience in this field.

■ Two unique farmer organizations contributing to the extension program are scheduled for REVIEW articles. "Democracy in farm wood lots" is the way a group of 800 New York farmers refer to their organization for handling all the products of their wood lots and guaranteeing good forestry practice. Custom terracing is the object of a Missouri association organized during farmers' week last year, which is proving helpful in demonstrating correct methods of erosion control and in getting the work done on a large scale.

■ Administrator W. W. Alexander of the Farm Security Administration will discuss next month what is being done to aid the destitute and low-income farm families as the third article in the series on the program of the Department begun by Secretary Wallace in February.

■ "An agricultural planning program, like a child, has to grow up," begins C. R. Jaccard in his diary of a Kansas program.

■ How land-use planning works from the viewpoint of a State land-planning specialist. Joseph T. Elvove of Massachusetts, will discuss a familiar problem from a little different angle.

ON THE CALENDAR

Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth, Tex., Mar. 10-19.
Sixty-third Annual Convention Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Inc., Houston, Tex., Mar. 21-23.
Triennial Meeting, Association of Country Women of the World, London, England, May 30-June 9.
National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., June 15-21.
Seventh World Poultry Congress, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, July 28-Aug. 7.



Seventh **WORLD'S POULTRY CONGRESS**

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6. To encourage the demand for the products of this industry.
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